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FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886.

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G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 2, 1886.

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As a Leaf.

Fading beneath our passing feet
Strewn upon lawn and lane and street,
Dyed with the hues of the sunset sky,
Fading in glory silently,—
Beautiful leaves!

Never to freshen another spring,
Never to know what the summer may bring,
Withered beneath the dust and cold,
Soon to decay to the common mold,—
Beautiful leaves!

So will the years that change your tint
Mark upon us their autumnal print;
So shall we fall from the tree of time,
Fade as ye fade in a wintry clime,—
Beautiful leaves!

But when the harvest of life is past,
And we make an eternal spring at last,
May He who paints your brilliant hue
Form of our lives a chaplet anew,—
Beautiful leaves!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

News Notes from Various Parts of the Country.

Pine Tree *Blade*: Maj. J. W. Scott, of Lemon Springs, has in his orchard a peach tree that is now hanging full of unripe peaches.

Lumberton *Robesonian*: Dr. McDonald, of Cabarrus, publishes a card in which he says that though elected as an Independent, he will go into the Democratic caucus and will vote with the Democrats.

A large number of citizens of Charlotte adopted a resolution thanking Dr. J. T. Bagwell for a two months' series of lectures delivered in that town. After praising the lectures they say: "In whatever sphere he may go, he carries with him our heartfelt gratitude, sympathy and appreciation."

Edenton *Enquirer*: There are some sixty business houses in Edenton, with about forty-eight occupied and doing well, representing every line of business from the cradle seller to the undertaker.——Large quantities of lumber, peanuts, cotton and other freights are being shipped daily by the N. S. Railroad to Norfolk. We are informed so great is the freight that an extra train has been called into service.

Shelby *New Era*: The saw and grist mill and cotton gin of Messrs. Charles G. Washburn & Sons, located about six miles from Shelby, was burnt. Some eight or ten bales of cotton, eight thousand feet of lumber and logs were also destroyed. Loss $3,000; no insurance.——A mill and cotton gin in No. 1 township, belonging to Messrs. S. H. Humphries and L. C. Lemmons, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $1,500.

Danbury *Reporter-Post*: We learn that Messrs. McRae & Co. are going right ahead mining for silver a short distance west of Danbury. It is said samples of the ore have been assayed, and so well are the parties satisfied that it will be a paying enterprise, that they are having dwellings and other houses put up preparatory for permanent work. It is said that the ore is very rich and the outcrops are visible for several miles along the side of the mountains.

Greensboro *Patriot*: Governor Scales sat in his spacious and handsome office, looking at a map of the State. Placing a finger on the little town of Wentworth, Rockingham county, he smiled and said: "I was born there. In that little hamlet of hardly more than 150 people there lived, between the years 1851 and 1859, besides myself, Thomas Settle, John H. Dillard and Thomas Ruffin." Each of the latter became an associate justice of the Supreme Court, while A. M. Scales, after twelve years of faithful service in Congress, came to be Governor of the State.

Goldsboro *Messenger*: Senator Vance has been invited to address a large new Israelitish club called the Standard Society, in Washington, D. C. ——Lake, Bladen county, and Star, Pamlico, have been discontinued as postoffices—mails going respectively to Ellis and Stonewall. ——The *Messenger* office gives employment to twenty-two men, and is one of the largest industrial establishments in Goldsboro. The Rice Mills, the Oil Mills, Dewey's Machine Shops and O'Berry's Planing Mills are enterprises that Goldsboro should be proud of. They furnish employment to a large number of worthy people.

Dr. K. P. Battle: In the beginning of this century there occurred at Raleigh a battle of giants. The scene of the conflict was the Circuit Court of the United States. The arbiter of the foray was Judge Potter. On the side of the plaintiff the leader was Wm. Gaston. On the side of the defendant the most eminent was Duncan Cameron. It was Earl Granville struggling to get back from the people of North Carolina the magnificent estate which they had won by the sword. When the fight was ended all that remained to the noble earl was the honor of naming two of our counties, Granville and Carteret. He carried his futile quest to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the war of 1812 came on and the plaintiff retired from the pursuit.

A Respite for the Anarchists.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 25, 1886.—At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Scott granted a *supersedeas* in the Anarchists' case. Messrs. Black, Swett and Solomon, counsel for the Anarchists, started at once to Ottawa to have the clerk issue an order in pursuance of Judge Scott's instructions. The effect of the order will be to stay the execution at least until the full beneh of the Supreme Court has passed upon the question raised for a new trial. It is estimated that in the ordinary course of procedure a hearing and decision cannot be reached for six or eight weeks, and that even though the lower Court is sustained, the sentence cannot be carried out until some time in March or April.

DEAD GUSSIE'S CURSE.

HER JOE WAS FALSE BECAUSE HIS MOTHER MADE HIM SO.

How He is in a Mad House and His Wife is Miserable—Gussie Schlewinsky's Corpse Driven up and down before the "Matzoh" Baker' House—Her Heart Was Broken.

From the New York Star.

"Matzoh" baker Jacob Loeb has been in business at No. 309 East Houston street ever since the oldest of his neighbors can remember. He has baked "matzoh," the thin, wafer-like bread which Israelites eat during Passover, year in and year out, and everybody for half a mile around knows him as the Houston street matzoh baker. Six weeks ago his wife died, and since then stories have traveled from one end of Houston street to the other that she died under the curse of a girl who died of a broken heart.

Then the story went on to say that one of Mr. Loeb's five stalwart sons had died through grief, and the Houston street gossips saw that the story lost nothing by being circulated.

"Here are my five boys," said Mr. Loeb last night, as he paraded five good-looking young fellows in his bake shop; "and none of them, you see, is dead, and they'll tell you they are not married."

"No, we are not married," chorused the five with audible grins, and then each one told how they had been congratulated over the various reports of their respective marriages and viewed with scorn as base deceivers. But they were all remarkably silent when asked what started the story. The neighbors, though, were more talkative. They were willing to tell all about how the story started, and they did.

There is another matzoh baker on Houston street, at No. 409, named Gabriel Goldsmith. He has a son named Joe, who some five years ago went to all the sociables at Walhalla Hall and at the Concordia Assembly Rooms, and was known as one of the boys. Joe was a good-looking young fellow, and as his father owned the tenement house they lived in he was looked on as something like a millionaire in Houston street circles. The girls, too, regarded him as not a bad sort of a catch, and many pairs of black eyes gave him coquettish glances.

Gussie Schlewinsky was the one, however, that Joe favored. She was a sylph-like brunette, with sloe-black eyes and a winsome smile. She could dance like a fairy, and when Houston street swells gave their biggest balls Joe always took her and monopolized her time, so that everybody knew that they were as good as engaged.

But Joe's mother didn't like Gussie, as she had other views for Joe. Houston street manners are not like those on Fifth avenue. There children are not emancipated until they are settled in life. Sometimes, and often too, their parents imitate the Chinese custom of settling their children's affairs by marrying them off without much consultation While they have eligible partners in view, a "schateka" is employed. This is a species of female matrimonial agent who, for a consideration based upon the bride's dowry, will secure a suitable partner and make the road to marriage an easy one. Some of the neighbors said that a "schateka" had helped Joe's mother to find Joe a partner in place of the pretty Gussie.

One evening there was a party at Joe's house, and he invited Gussie to be present. She went, but Mrs. Goldsmith treated her coldly. She presented bouquets of flowers to all the other girls and refused to give any to Gussie. This angered her son, and he ran out of the house to buy a bigger bouquet than any of the other girls had. When he came back Gussie was gone. His mother, it is said, had compelled Gussie to give up all the presents he had given her and driven her from the house.

Joe then insisted on marrying the girl of his choice, but his mother would not give her consent and upbraided him.

He left the house and saw his sweetheart. He told her he would marry her, and she took all her jewelry to buy furniture with. That was the last seen of Joe Goldsmith for nearly four years. He had been gone but a few months when Gussie Schlewinsky became the mother of a girl baby. The child died and it was buried in Cypress Hills. A tombstone was erected over its grave, and on it was cut the name of Theresa Goldsmith, that of Joe's mother.

Gussie sought high and low for Joe, who had been heard of in Ohio, and at last gave up all hope of finding him. She began to pine and grow thin, and her relatives knew that she was slowly wasting away from a broken heart. She grew paler and thinner day by day, and at last took to her bed. The last request she made of her relatives was that when she died her corpse should be borne past Mrs. Goldsmith's door, so that she could see what her hard-heartedness had caused.

Faithful to their promise, her family had the hearse driven up and down Houston street in front of the Goldsmith house while they stood at the door and hurled the most awful curses of the Hebrew race upon her head. They rang the door bell continuously, and a great crowd gathered. Policemen from the station house across the street came at last, and compelled the cortege to move on.

Dead Gussie was forgotten until a year ago, when Joe came back to Houston street, bringing with him a fresh-faced young woman whom he introduced as his bride. He heard from various sources how his first love had died, and how her last wishes had been carried out. From that time he was a different man. He began to grow moody and reserved, muttering strange things to himself, and at last became so violent that his family called in physicians. His mind appeared to have become unbalanced, and three weeks ago he was taken to an insane asylum upon a certificate from two physicians that he was mad.

Last night the story was that he had died and that his mother had died, too; but Mrs Goldsmith was found to be alive and well, and he is reported by the asylum physicians to be in a fair way toward recovery.

Oil from pine wood is now manufactured on a considerable scale in the South. The material is subjected to great heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine-wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of inflammable gas and asphaltum.

JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK.

Every Man Should Sweep Before His Own Door.

He is a wise man who has wit enough for his own affairs. It is a common thing for people to mind Number One, but not so common to see people mend it. When it comes to spending money on labor or improvements, they think that repairs should begin at Number 2 and Number 3, and go on till all the houses up to Number 50 are touched up before any hint should be given to Number One. Now, this is very stupid, for if charity should begin at home, certainly reformation should begin there too. It is a waste of time to go far away to make a clearance; there's nothing like sweeping the snow from your own door. Let every dog carry his own tail. Mind your own business and mend your own manners, and if every man does the same all will be minded and mended, as the old song says:

"Should every man defend his house,
Then all would be defended;
If every man would mend a man,
Then all mankind were mended."

A man who does not look well to his own concerns is not fit to be trusted with other people's. Lots of folks are so busy abroad that they do not have time to look at home. They say the cobbler's wife goes barefoot, and the baker's child gets no buns, and the sweep's house has sooty chimneys. This comes of a man thinking he is everybody except himself. All the wit in the world is not in one head, and therefore the wisest man living is not bound to look after all his neighbors' matters. There are wonderful people about, whose wisdom would beat Solomon into fits; and yet they have not sense enough to keep their own kettle from boiling over. They could manage the nation, and yet can't keep their boys out of the farmer's orchard; they could teach the parson, but they can't learn themselves. They poke their noses into other people's concerns, where they are as welcome as water in one's shoes; but as for setting their own house to rights, they like the job about as much as a pig likes having a ring put in his nose. The meddlesome man will not begin to darn his own stockings because he has left his needle sticking in his cousin's socks; he will be as gray as grannum's cat before he improves, and yet he struts like a crow in a gutter, and thinks himself cock of the walk.

A man's own selfishness and conceit ought to make him see to his own ways, if nothing else does.

There's but one wise man in the world,
And who dy'e think it be?
'Tis this man, that man, t'other man,
Every man thinks 'tis he.

Now, if this be so, why does not this wise man do the wise thing and set his own wise self in the way of growing wiser? Every cat cleans its own fur and licks its own kittens: when will men and women mind their own minds, and busy themselves with their own business? Boil your own potatoes, and let me roast mine if I like; I won't do it with your firing. "Every man to his tent," was the old cry in Israel, and it's not bad for us.

A Novel Scheme that Will Make Lovesick Young Men and Women Coo and Bill.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Since the inauguration of insurance companies the changes that have marked their progress have been many. Companies have been formed to insure property, life, plate glass and miscellaneous property, besides which co-operative societies of all kinds having the insurance idea for a basis have sprung up all over the country, but in the great majority of cases they have only been beneficial after death. It remained for a Yankee to originate a plan that would benefit the insured without having "to die to win." This scheme is known as marriage insurance, and a good motto for the company would be, "Marriage made easy."

The plan of this company is to issue certificates valued upon maturity at $1,000 each. The endowments are paid by means of assessments on the members, the same as co-operative life insurance companies. The only difference between the life insurance and marriage insurance policy is that one is payable at death and the other at marriage. Whether the idea is meant to be conveyed that a man might as well be dead as married the prospectus does not say. The admission fee is $10 on each certificate. Whenever a member gets married and calls for his endowment every other member is assessed $1.25, of which sum $1 goes to the endowment fund and the twenty-five cents is used toward paying the necessary expenses of the company. The yearly dues on each certificate are $4. Members who die forfeit what they have paid. The money paid by them having been used to pay endowments reduces the cost to the remaining members. The shares mature and are payable as follows:

First. $700 at the end of three years if the person marries before two years; the remaining $300 in two years more.

Second. $500 if he marries after two years; the remaining $500 in three years more.

Third. $700 if he marries after three years; the remaining $300 in two years more.

Fourth. $900 if he marries after four years; the remaining $100 in one year more.

Fifth. $1,000 if he marries any time after five years.

Sixth. $500 at the end of five years if he is not married and chooses to discontinue his membership at that time.

Members who stop paying assessments at marriage forfeit the remaining portion of their endowment. Among the first inducements offered in the prospectus is the use of plain envelopes by the home office. No young man or woman, it is claimed, need be over-sensitive or be alarmed lest their matrimonial secret will be divulged by big, bold type on letter-heads. If the scheme is successful in New York, ministers and justices will do a thriving business.

The Cost of the Chicago Strike.

They are beginning to estimate the cost of the Chicago strike. The strikers lost nearly $500,000 in wages during the ten days they were out; the direct loss to the employers is perhaps twice that amount; and the loss to railways, brokers and other traders was at least $500,000 more. The money which the strikers themselves lost would have built 500 cottages, or established a co-operative packinghouse. As it is, there is nothing whatever to show for it.

Two hundred bluebirds were found dead at the foot of an electric light at Bay City, Mich., one morning.

AN ABJECT SLAVE TO OPIUM.

WHY AN EX-VICE PRESIDENT MADE HIMSELF A RECLUSE.

Disease Drives William A. Wheeler to a Drug and He Becomes a Slave to a Habit that is Killing Him—The Sad Ending of a Brilliant Career.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* has a special from Malone, N. Y., giving the following remarkable account of the habits and condition of Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler:

That a statesman, who for many years commanded the attention of the press of this country, and who, in the heyday of his intellectual strength, held an office only second to the greatest in the power of the American public to confer on an honored citizen, can lie for years on the bed of an invalid, and meanwhile drop almost entirely out of public notice, seemed almost incredible. It brings to light with startling force the truth of the adage that "Republics are ungrateful," and shows how completely it is in the power of the press of this country to sink a public man into total obscurity.

In a broad, roomy house on Maple street in this quiet little northern town, lives Ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler. His residence is elegant as well as commodious, is built of brick with countless projections and piazzas, and is surrounded by a luxuriant grove of maple trees. Altogether it is a beautiful place, yet but little happiness reigns therein, for the owner is now a confirmed invalid, whose only pleasure consists in occasionally being driven about the many shady drives in the suburbs, propped up in his carriage, and accompanied by some friend or relative. His face is pale, wan and haggard, and has that peculiar sallow hue that betokens the victim of some secret habit or hidden malady. That the Ex-Vice President belongs to that category is a fact shrewdly guessed at by the statesman's neighbors, but hardly hinted at outside the town limits.

It is now over two years since the first marked change in Ex-Vice President Wheeler's health became appearent. Then the sunken eyes and dull, leaden complexion caused much talk among the country folk, until the sight of the invalid in his carriage became such a common one that it ceased to create food for comment and gossip. The details of the total collapse of a figure in this country's politics which was not a little prominent some years ago, are sad and painful to narrate as well as hard to procure. His physician, the venerable and respected Dr. Theodore Gay, is most reticent over it, and the neighbors and townspeople, however much they may discuss the subject by their own firesides, speak of the case to strangers with the utmost reserve or not at all. From what can be learned, however, it seems that for many years the Ex-Vice President has been the victim of an insidious and growing habit—a habit from which few recover or are rescued—slaves who voluntarily rivet their own chains. The cause for the beginning of the formation of the deadly habit is, as all such cases usually are, shrouded in doubt and conjecture. Whether neuralgia, insomania, or some painful chronic ailment, from which temporary surcease was sought, will doubtless never be learned, although the condition hinted at is that of insomnia, which makes life unbearable when persistent and incurable.

Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that the once strong and aggressive political leader is now a wreck of humanity—a mere child—deferred to by none—peevish, impatient, helpless! Before his condition became a matter of secret knowledge in Malone, those who had any point to gain in which his name would be of service visited him at his home, and no one left the palatial mansion, on Maple street, without the recommendation or signature sought, which in many cases, it is fair to presume, would never have been given but for the condition of the donor. This was one of the first incidents that called the attention of the Ex-Vice President's friends and relatives more closely to him, and since that time his life has been spent almost wholly at his own residence, from which visitors to him have been excluded, and in occasional carriage drives, his relatives studiously keeping him from either public or social assemblages. The Republican politicians of Northern New York, who were wont to consult him for advice and influence, have long since ceased their pilgrimages. For years his hand had shaped the policy and directed the management of the party in this section of the country. Now none so poor politically as to do him reverence.

The Ex-Vice President's family is devoted to him as much as a family can be under the circumstances, are untiring in their efforts to provide for the invalid's comfort. He has means enough to command all needed care, and clings tenaciously to his physician, Dr. Gray, who lives but half a block distant from him, and who is in almost constant attendance. If the latter defers his stated visits but for an hour he is sent for at once, and not a night passes that the doctor does not attend and assist the sufferer to procure a semblance of sleep, by means, no doubt, of that bane to which so many thousands are yearly becoming abject slaves—opium.

Such is the condition of Ex-Vice President Wheeler to-day. From being the hero of the final terms of reconstruction after the civil war, or rather of the investigating committee, on whose report the Louisiana troubles were adjusted, a stalwart figure in the halls of Congress, and at one time the second in importance of the officials of his country—he is at the present time, at an age not so great as to disqualify him from active participation in both public and private affairs, so completely out of public notice that doubtless many have almost entirely forgotten his very existence.

The Clam-Shell Bonnet.

"Among the funny feminine fashions of the season is that of the little bonnet which one so often sees strangely contrasted against an enormous edifice of hat," said the Boston *Beacon*. "This particular creation, with its two concave segments descending over the posterior lobes of the brain, and its apex rising pointedly upward, may be ravishingly delightful to the female mind and may, from certain points of view, seem not unbecoming; but to the ordinary masculine eye it looks as if the wearer's head were firmly held in the clutch of a vast and vehement, even though wildly ornate, clam-shell."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT AT WORK.

The Owner of the New York "Herald" Quits Society for Awhile.

James Gordon Bennett is back in town, looking better than ever before in his life and evidently feeling very energetic. He is to spend six months in New York, and at present he is putting in all his time in the *Herald* office, busying himself in every department, the duties in which he learned as a boy under his father's wise commands. His reappearance in the office brings to mind a good story told at the time of his last visit. It seems that whenever he was enraged at anything in the *Herald* and asked "who did it," he was told that the person in charge of the department under censure was Mr. So-and-so, "but," it was always added, "he was off when this occurred and his duties were entrusted to a substitute." Mr. Bennett always got this answer and never could catch a responsible offender. The blame always fell on some obscure substitute. When he was last in town a printer on a drunk fell against the great editor on the *Herald* stairs and almost keeled him over. Mr. Bennett caught him.

"Who are you, sir?" he roared.

"I did not mean to do it, sir. I beg your pardon," said the printer.

"Who are you?" demanded Mr. Bennett.

"I am a substitute, sir, up in the composing room."

"Ah, ha!" said Mr. Bennett, "you are a substitute, are you? Thank heaven, I've caught you at last. I've been after you for ten years."

He is offering prizes for good work, exclusive news, stories and special features for the *Herald*. He is writing, or rather dictating, more than half the editorial matter and making the editorial page the more original and plain-spoken than it has ever been. In it he is supporting President Cleveland with a will. In other departments of the paper he is found interesting himself on every floor of the *Herald* building. He has put Julius Chambers into the managing editorship, and there are signs of a general old-fashion *Herald* "shake-up," in which all the chaff in the establishment will be blown away.

This gives the town a new view of James Gordon Bennett. He never worked so hard in his life before, and never showed how much of his father he had in him. He gives the clubs the cold shoulder, and society yearns in vain for him, though it is likely he will give some good dinners during the winter and will occupy his box at the opera a good deal. The reason for his sudden display of energy is that there has been a revolution in New York newspaperdom and one newspaper has been successful more or less at the expense of the others. The drop in Bennett's income probably alarmed him, but his revenue remains bigger than many princes enjoy, and instead of having one roof over his head like most folks, he has seven residences, any one of which would content most of the other editors (and millionaires) of the land.

Three Crops.

Capt. C. W. Hollowell, near Elizabeth city, raised three crops of Irish potatoes this year from the same piece of ground, as we gather from the following in the *Economist:*

"I send you three samples of Irish potatoes, raised on the same ground this year. The first, planted 6th of March and dug the 13th of June, the second planted the 14th of June and dug the 14th of September, the third planted the 14th of September and dug the 8th of November. The season for the first crop was all we could ask for, until the 1st of June when the rains began. For the second crop I never saw a season so unfavorable for the Irish potato crop—entirely too wet the whole time, and for the third crop hardly a drop of rain for eight weeks. The three samples will show for themselves. I am satisfied we can with an average season make three full crops on the same land. Old mother earth is very kind to us, and if we will only do our part we need never want for a potato."

The Irish potato grows to perfection and in great abundance, when properly cultivated, throughout North Carolina, and yet there is not a town in the State that does not import Irish potatoes from the North at twice the cost of home production. It looks strange, to say the least of it, to see people living in a State where three crops of potatoes can be raised in one season, buying from States where more than one crop in a season is an impossibility.

He Knew a Thing or Two.

Mrs. Wiggers—"Dear me! What do you mean? This stuff you have bought for my new dress is not a bit like the sample I gave you. Why, it's miserably poor—don't believe it cost a cent over ten cents a yard, and that I selected was $3." Mr. Wiggers—"Well, that was the best I could do. You see, Mr. Blank, the only man clerk in that store, hadn't anything like your sample in his department." "Of course not; but what has that to do with it?" "Well, all the girls in the other departments looked so pretty and sweet that I thought as a married man I ought to keep away from them." "O, well, never mind dear, I'll wear it."

An Awkward Mistake.

Angry citizen (who has just dropped a coin in the hat)—"I'm a good mind to thrash you. Why, you're an imposter; you're not blind. What do you mean by having that sign on you reading: 'Help the Blind?'" Beggar—"By gum! you're right, boss. Don't blame me. It's de ole woman's fault. You see, I can't read, and she has put de wrong sign on by mistake. This is my lame day; to-morrow is my blind day."

Basely Slandered.

Werker—Hullo, Harold; I'm surprised to see you at his hour. I heard you had gone to work. Harold (offended)—Naw, old chappie, you—aw—don't mean that now. Werker—Indeed, I heard so. Harold—Well,—aw—you didn't believe it, did you? Werker—No; I knew you too well. Harold—Thanks, deah boy, thanks! I'm—aw—glad the base slander wecieved the tweatment it deserved.

An Eastern paper speaks of a streak of insanity having struck its town. In the next column it boasts of seventeen new subscribers.

Oscar Wilde sayes he writes poems on an empty stomach. Esthetic, no doubt, but ordinary people will use a desk.

QUEER GAMBLING.

Large Sums Wagered Daily on the Question, "Will it Rain?"

It is a matter of notoriety, says the *Advertiser of India*, that merely on the simple question, "Will it rain?" hundreds of bets representing a large sum in the aggregate, are made in this season in Bombay during eighteen hours of the day. Under a rude shed in Mombadavie the rain speculators, assembled from all quarters, ply their simple calling. There is no lack of company, the district being the heart of the native town. The building has no doors; it is open to all. Within, the scene is of the wildest confusion. It is not easy for the norvice to take in in a moment its significance. The shed is perhaps eighty feet long, with a width of twenty feet. It is roughly constructed, largely of timber, and covered with a corrugated iron roof. Not a seat is provided, and every inch of ground seems to be occupied by a heterogeneous mob, composed of most of the varied nationalities of Bombay—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parisees, Goanese, men of every shade of respectability and ruffianism—are present, with occasionally a few women of the lower class.

A little observation shows that along the sides small platforms have been raised to accommodate the bankers with whom bets are made. They are accompanied by clerks who register all operations and receive money. The mode of conducting business is simplicity itself. If you desire to stake on the probability of rain you signify your wish to the clerk. The ruling "odds" are made known to you. If the weather at the time be fine, they are, of course, attractive—perhaps 10 to 1 against a heavy shower, and 3 to 1 against a drizzle. You may take your choice of either contingency happening within three hours; and having paid your money, the transaction is registered in your name. You may now either go about your business, or wait the result on the spot.

On one side of the building, farthest from the entrances, is a quadrangle. In the centre is a small erection, not unlike a watch tower, about twenty feet in height. It has a terraced roof, constructed to retain rain water, with a spout on one side. When moisture trickles out of this spout within the given time, those who have bet in favor of a drizzle are declared to have won. Another pipe, laid over a portion of the main building, is anxiously watched for indications of a shower. Should any dispute arise regarding the nature of the fall—whether it is a drizzle or a down-pour—or the exact time at which it occurred, a permanent umpire, retained by the bankers, is at hand to pronounce on the merits of the case; and his decision must be considered final. The bankers are said to pay their lossss with scrupulous exactness at nine o'clock every night, at which time all who are winners present themselves.

Within the past week cases have come before the police of men who have sacrificed their lives as the result of this form of gambling, and it is a matter of gossip that young natives of respectable family are being daily ruined by the fascination. Efforts are being made to have the place closed as a public nuisance.

"John Phœnix's" Little Joke.

Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War under Pierce, he sent a circular letter to many army officers, inviting them to furnish suggestions for a change of uniform and equipment. One of these invitations was sent to Lieut. George H. Derby ("John Phœnix"), a good draughtsman and an irrepressible wag, who sent in response a proposition for having a two-inch iron ring appended by a piece of strong leather to the seat of each enlisted man's trowsers. Long and formal specifications demonstrated the utility of this ring. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long white-ash pole, with a hook in one end. By hooking into the ring of a private, he could be kept in line of battle if he was disposed to hang back, or caught if he attempted to run away. The ring would also be useful in artillery service for draft purposes; and in the calvary, men could be locked to other rings in their saddles to keep them from falling off. The illustrations which accompanied the specifications represented officers catching infantry stragglers and forcing them into the ranks, dragoons padlocked to their saddles, and artillerymen with cannon prolonges hitched to their rings, hauling huge pieces of artillery up steep heights.

It was very funny, and the clerks in the War Department enjoyed some laughs over it; but when it reached the Secretary, he became indignant, and regarded it as an insult. He ordered charges and specifications to be drawn up, and a court-martial (organized to convict, of course) was actually ordered, when it came to the ears of Ex-Governor Macy, then Secretary of State, who was level-headed, and who advised Davis to let the matter drop.

He might have convicted Derby and dismissed him from the service, but he would have been laughed at from one end of the country to the other. Davis took the advice, and Derby's "suggestions" are still to be found on the files of the War Department.

A Gentle Hint.

From the Boston Courier.

He had been courting her a long time, so long that she began to get tired; so one night she said to him: "John, who is the author of the phrase: 'Man proposes?'" "I'm sure I don't know," answered John; "why do you ask?" "Oh, I merely wanted to know who he was." "For what reason?" "Because I guess he didn't know what he was talking about." Five minutes later the wedding day was set.

The Fashions in Texas.

From the Texas Siftings.

Not long since Mrs. Yerger, who is a society lady and keeps up with the fashions, went to a ball and left the Colonel home to take care of the children. Prettty soon a voice from Johnny's cot: "Pa, I'm cold." "Pull up the counterpane and keep quiet." "I haven't got any counterpane." "Why, what has become of it?" "Mamma took it with her when she went to the party." "Why did she take it?" "She put it in her bustle."

Queen Victoria is said to be an artist of no mean ability, and she spends a large portion of her time while in Scotland sketching. The Princess Beatrice is also proficient as an artist, and some of her works will be exhibited in London this winter.

The Romantic but Happy Marriage of Wendell Phillips.

Boston Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

A singular marriage was that of Wendell Phillips, who, though known as a gifted orator, was eminently a literary man, as his printed speeches and numberless articles in periodicals and newspapers bear testimony. The lady who became his wife had considerable property, was vehemently opposed to slavery, an invalid, and interested in Phillips as a conspicuous and able Abolitionist. She had a settled feeling that she could not live long, and, wishing to put her means in Phillips' hands, so as to benefit the cause she had so much at heart, she thought that marriage would be the best method of carrying out the purpose. The couple had been friends, and remained such after union, which naturally included very little passion or romance of the ordinary kind. But in place of that was a tender regard, earnest admiration, an exalted esteem, which made them the best and truest of companions. The sympathy between them was complete. He passed hours every day in her society, and many of his ideas and inspirations are said to have come from her. A more devoted, chivalrous husband has not lived. I have been told that he often trimmed her bonnets, because, as he had nice taste is such things, she liked to have him display it in her behalf. To those who have never thought of Wendell Phillips except as the great orator, it will appear strange that he could have been engaged in such feminine occupations. But the fact is one of the strongest evidences of his marital attachment.

As may be supposed, the pair had no children; but they adopted a daughter, now the wife of George W. Smalley, London correspondent of the *Tribune*. As the story goes, the mother of Mrs. Smalley lived in Martinique, and was a slave owner. She became interested in the cause of anti-slavery through Wendell Phillips' speeches and freed her slaves. At her death she left her only child, then a girl, to Phillips as his ward; he became her guardian, and subsequently adopted her. Smalley, being an earnest Abolitionist, met her at Phillips' house, where a mutual affection arose, with the usual result.

Obstacles to Reform Leadership.

When Mr. Widgeon came home last evening, the first thing he said to his esteemed wife was, "Mary, I have joined the Knights of Labor."

She glared at him with an exprssion that set his teeth on edge, as she cried, "A Knight of Labor, eh? You'll make a sweet old Knight of Labor!"

"Why, Mary, it's a noble organization, and—"

"Yes I know it is; and now I suppose you'll be a walking delegate or chairman of the committee on boycotting, while I'm hustling around in the back yard trying to rake enough wood to make a fire! I know you, Widgeon; in my mind's eye I see you addressing a large and enthusiastic audience, and telling your brethren in toil to shake off the giant grasp of monopoly that is crushing the life-blood from them; but you don't tell them how your wife is down in the cellar wrestling with a barrel of apples or trying to plug up a hole in the stove-pipe with a piece of carpet. I can imagine you filling the air with eloquence about the horney-handed workingman, and an injury to all being the concern of one; but I can't fancy you nailing a few shingles on the roof to keep the water from soaking the flour barrels. I want you to understand, John Henry, that you have joined enough orders already: you are High Key-bearer of the Knights of Gambrinus, Past Grand Chieftain of the Royal Order of Free-Lunch Hunters, Supreme Chancellor of the Ancient Order of Dog-Catchers,—and I don't know what else. I have seen you carrying banners and drilling and attending conventions until my soul is weary; and unless you stay at home and act as Right Worthy Grand Coal Carrier and Wood Sawyer, you will think you are married to an equinoctial cyclone. Just drop that book of constitutions and by-laws and trot down to the butcher's for a few ribs, or there will be a dozen lodges in mourning to-morrow, and someone else will be Grand Key-bearer."

And Mr. Widgeon smiled in a husky voice and obeyed.

Buffalo Bill's Untamed Warriors go to Church and Render "Rock of Ages."

From the New York Star.

The congregation of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church were not a little surprised yesterday morning to see fifty live Indians, resplendent in bead-embroidered hunting shirts and parti-colored army blankets, file stolidly into the sacred edifice and seat themselves in the front pews. The fifty represented the Sioux, Pawnee and Cheyenne tribes now encamped with the pale-faced chief Buffalo Bill in the great tepee, the Madison Square Garden. They attended divine service at the pressing request of the Rev. A. L. Riggs, who has been a missionary among the Dakotas for many years. It took the congregation fully ten minutes to become reconciled to the strange visitors, but when this had been accomplished the services proceeded in the customary way. The only innovation was that after the benediction Dr. Riggs announced that two hymns in the Sioux language would be rendered by the visitors. The hymns were "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Considered from a linguistic standpoint, the rendition was one of the most extraordinary ever heard in a church, and when Rocky Bear, chief of the Sioux, delivered himself of a tremolo whoop at the last stanza, nervous old gentlemen felt of their heads to learn if the bald spots had grown larger.

At the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon everything was comparatively quiet. The braves and squaws lounged about their tepees on the second floor, and only the papooses trundled their little war whoops. Some of these were singularly pretty little fellows, enveloped in red and green blankets from crown to toes.

"That's the daughter of Flies Above," said Mr. Cody, pointing to a tiny toddler who was trying to gouge out the left eye of the son of "Big Spider."

Wife—"Why, aren't you going to wear your dress suit, my dear?" Husband—"Not much. The last time I wore my dress suit to a party a young woman ordered me to bring her a cup of coffee and be quick about it."

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 2, 1886.

WHAT SHALL THE REMEDY BE?

The following letter, which we copy from the Raleigh *Chronicle*, explains itself:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 20, 1886.

Editor Chronicle:—

DEAR SIR: I see by lable on my paper that my subscription expires on the 20th. I have decided to stop it for the following reasons:

It, in common with the rest of the State Democratic press makes party success rather than the interest of the people its principal aim and object. It antagonizes principles which the great working masses of the people endorse, for instance the Blair Educational Bill and protection of American labor through a protective tariff; therefore as a working man I am convinced that a paper that denounces Senator Blair on no other ground than his advocacy of a bill to take the surplus collected from the people on Internal Revenue taxes, and locked up in the Public Treasury, thereby withdrawing over $300,000,000 from the avenues of trade, and depriving thousands of working people of the means of earning an honest living by their work, and applying said means to educate the children of the poor, should not be supported by the money of working men.

That a paper that sees fit to denounce Mr. Randall for no other reason than his advocacy of Tariff protection to American labor should not have the support of American working men. I will do the *Chronicle* the justice to say that it is the fairest and best paper that I take, out of the five State papers which I have stopped. I prefer the *Chronicle* and have stopped it and the others only because I think it inconsistent to take papers and help to support them to oppose principles that I favor. Please stop it and oblige.

Very truly, Yours,

The editor of the *Chronicle* deals with this matter in a very sensible manner, and tells what all true Democratic papers will endorse as nothing but the truth. In regard to the first statement of the discontented subscriber the *Chronicle* says: "We believe the success of the Democratic party and the interest of the people to be one and the same." Such is, and has ever been since the war, the ground-work of the faith of the Democratic press of North Carolina. It has known no workingmen, no grinding monopolies, no rich corporations as a distinct and separate class which was to be benefitted by the success of Democratic principles. It has labored for the party because the party represented the true interests of the *whole* people, and in the whole people are included alike employers and employed.

In regard to the Blair bill the *Chronicle* covers all the ground when it says: "But we do not endorse Blair's plan of superintendence of State Schools by national agents, or his many other 'fanatical' notions. He is not a great man, and we do not choose to fall down and worship him. He would not object to doing away with the superintendence of the schools by the States and giving Congress absolute control of the public school system. It is a question with us whether the proposed so-called aid would really aid us. If offered, without Federal interference or supervision, we favor taking it, but rather than submit to Federal domination we prefer to still have an illiterate population."

Referring to the question of Congressman Randall's espousal of the workingman's cause and a protective tariff for the benefit of the laboring classes, the editor says with much truth: "We believe in a tariff for revenue only and hold that any tax for any other purpose than to raise revenue is, as the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly declared, 'robbery under the form of law.' There is no warrant in the Constitution for any other than Revenue Tariff, and when it is attempted to protect one class of people by taxing another we oppose it as we do all species of class legislation."

Again the *Chronicle* speaks words of truth when it says: "We deny the assumption of our friend that a protective tariff helps American workingmen. Under a protective tariff our vessels have almost been driven from the seas. Under a protective tariff the very industries which it is said are benefitted are languishing, and hundreds of men are out of employment. Under a protective tariff all the labor troubles, that threaten the safety of the Union, have sprung up. Under a protective tariff colossal fortunes have been piled up, while the men who create the wealth have remained poor. Under a protective tariff the Treasury has been made to overflow with money needlessly collected from the people."

The *Chronicle* speaks fearlessly and its utterances are those of a conscientious, faithful public servant when it says: "If a protective tariff did give higher wages, which we deny, we would still oppose it. We believe that all men should stand upon the same footing, and that the government ought not to tax one class of people to protect another. It is wrong to tax the farmers so that the machanics may have big wages. It is a great crime to tax the farmers and machanics in order that the capitalists may build greater barns and lay up stores sufficient to supply them for many years."

The grave question involved in the letter to the *Caronicle* is this: Is the writer correct in his assertion that the position maintained by the *Chronicle* is antagonistic and hurtful to the true interests of the laboring classes? We cannot think so. As the editor of that journal says, the manufacturing interests and the laboring classes of this country have long enjoyed the "benefits" of a protective tariff, and still the papers are printing, day after day and week after week, long accounts of strikes and labor troubles and the discontented mutterings of thousands of suffering out-of-works. How strange and inconsistent it all appears, anyhow—this talk about Randall and a protective tariff in the interest of wage-workers. The rich—the "grinding monopolists" as they are called—count Sam Randall as a friend indeed, and, slapping him on the back, bid him go on in the good work of sustaining a protective tariff. The workingmen, who have begun to cry out against the manufacturers by reason of their sufferings, hail Sam Randall as their benefactor and wish to see him kept in Congress to watch over their only safeguard, a protective tariff. If the grinding monopolists are enemies to their employes and fill their pockets while the wage workers remain poor, how is it that identically the same legislation is beneficial to both classes, who at the present seem to be drifting so widely apart? If capital is grinding down labor, why is it that the laborer is crying out for the same medicine—protective tariff? But are all the representatives of the labor movement in favor of a protective tariff? No. If we mistake not, Mr. Henry George, the most prominent "workingman" in this country, is a free trader. He is not only a free trader, but he goes to extremes, and advocates the abolishment of all taxes save one on land values.

We sympathize with the toiling masses. We have been in the ranks ourself, and know their many trials and difficulties. We think the Knights of Labor organization a noble one as at first conceived, and one which was capable of doing much good to the working classes and hence to all conditions of society. But, alas! the socialistic elements of a dangerous foreign population are stealing into its ranks and sowing insidious teachings broadcast through the land. The workingmen have advocated the formation of cooperative industrial associations. The Socialists, as will be seen on our fourth page, are opposing these associations because it does not suit their plans to have workingmen succeed through peaceful, worthy efforts. This issue of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE contains several articles which show that there is discord in the ranks of the labor party because of the bad work of the Socialists.

North Carolina has up to this time been a blessed land in the peculiarly friendly relations that have existed between all classes and conditions of her people. We have read of the strikes in the great cities, and the trouble, suffering and often bloodshed following them, but we have never been able to realize it all, because so far removed from the scenes of strife. God grant that with the growing manufacturing interests of our Southern country capital and labor may so work in harmony and a mutual interest that such troublous times will be unknown. If with the building of factories and the organization of Knights of Labor lodges are to come strife and turmoil, entailing hunger and suffering upon helpless women and children, we say let us still remain far behind the age and pursue our peaceful walk in the paths of agriculture and commerce.

Capital is often very chary of investing in the face of real and imaginary difficulties, and we believe this will be specially the case in this section. We all acknowledge the need of manufacturing to give the masses employment. But will capital make ventures when all is turmoil and opposition in labor circles? We admit that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that he has some rights which capital should respect. But the question still remains, where is the remedy for all this trouble? It certainly cannot be in the system of strikes and boycotting inaugurated at the North. The condition of the laboring classes does not appear to be improving. Therefore, we cannot believe that the protective tariff, the boycotting system and the doctrines of most of the labor leaders at the North can give the much needed relief. That something is badly out of gear, there is no question. What the remedy is to be, it seems that "no fellow can find out."

THE WORK OF THE TAX COMMISSION.

On our fourth page will be found a review of the work of the State tax commission.

The board claims in regard to a railway franchise tax that our Constitution prohibits perpetuities, questions the right of a Legislature to make a perpetual exemption of property from taxation, and says that such action may yet be declared unconstitutional.

The vexed question of collecting a poll-tax is given special consideration, and the Commission very sensibly concludes that "it can see no reason why a government which in time of war can compel a citizen, by draft, to go into the military service and help build breastworks, cannot in time of peace require an able-bodied man to labor on the highway to help educate his own children and to provide a fund for the support of the poor and infirm who have become a charge upon the community."

One of the most difficult questions to our mind is the satisfactory adjustment of the equalization of the values of lands, stock and other property. The Commission may be correct in its conclusions in thinking it for the best that the State be divided into "twelve tax districts, and the chairmen of the boards of commissioners in the counties composing these districts form a Board, which shall endeavor to adjust the valuation of land and personal property in the respective districts, and that these boards shall select a member familiar with their views, as a member of the State Board of Equalization," but we doubt the wisdom of such action. We cannot see how the chairman of the board of commissioners of Moore county can be competent to judge of the true value of John Jones's land in Beaver Dam township in Cumberland county, nor, indeed, how the chairman of the board of Cumberland county can be expected to give an approximate estimate of the value of land, even in his own county, which he has never seen, and therefore has no knowledge of.

The Commission very justly treats corporations as individuals, and wisely recommends that, "instead of pushing, so to speak, the numerous shareholders, who return their stock at varying values, and often make no returns whatever, it is much easier to require the corporation to become paymaster for all, as its property can readily be assessed and the value of the stock ascertained." Such action would obviate much difficulty in the listing of taxes on stocks owned by non-residents of the county in which the corporation operates, and would, we believe, bring into the treasury many a dollar as taxes which the State does not now get the benefit of.

In regard to the sale of property for taxes and the protection necessary for the State and the purchaser in such action, the position of the Commission seems to be well taken, and we believe will meet the endorsement of the people.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTISTS.

The Convention at Wilmington Last Week—An Outline of the Work Accomplished.

Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette,

The annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention took place last week in the city of Wilmington, the session being held in the First Baptist Church. It was the largest convention of this Denomination ever held, the delegates numbering over 300 persons. The Baptist Church of this city was represented by its beloved pastor Rev. F. W. Eason and Deacons W. J. Tolar and B. G. Hollingsworth.

The objects which are especially the care of this convention are Wake Forest College, State Missions, and the Baptist Orphanage located at Thomasville.

As to the first, the reports made were quite favorable. The college has a paid up endowment of $120,000, and there are present in it nearly 200 students; three new professors have been added to the faculty and a new building for a thorough school of chemistry is soon to be erected. The College is growing rapidly and is first class in every particular.

As to State Missions: one hundred missionaries have been in the employ of the Mission Board of the Convention during the past year, preaching in the destitute places in North Carolina from the mountains to the sea-board. From the labors of these, together with that of the Pastors of the self-sustaining churches, ten thousand persons have been added to the denomination during the past twelve months, and an outlay of over $60,000 has been made in State missions.

As to the Baptist Orphanage: Forty orphans are now at the orphanage, and new buildings are still being erected. The supply of needy ones is large, and calls for help are daily increasing.

Foreign Mission and Indian work also received attention, but we cannot give extended notice of them. On the whole, the year closed gives cause for great thankfulness. There are now over 800 Baptist churches in North Carolina (white) having a membership of 130,000 white persons.

On Sunday the churches in Wilmington (except Episcopal and Roman Catholic) were occupied by the visiting preachers, our town receiving acknowledgement by Rev. F. W. Eason, who preached in one of them at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Thanksgiving at the National Capital—A Unique but Sensible Thanksgiving Proclamation—Blaine and Edmunds.

Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1886.—Thanksgiving Day was cold and unpleasant. Rain fell in torrents during the entire day, and very few persons ventured from the shelter of their homes excepting those who were called out by necessity. The Departments and most places of business were closed, and the streets wore a deserted and decidedly uninviting aspect.

It had been decided at the White House that as the repairs and improvements upon the country residence at "Oak View" had been completed, the President and a party of his select friends should eat their Thanksgiving dinner there, but the plan had to be abandoned on account of the weather, and Mr. Cleveland spent his time at the White House and was engaged during the greater portion of the day upon his message to Congress. Mrs. Cleveland spent the day quietly with her mother, and there were no callers whatever.

The rain, however, did not in any manner interfere with the annual Thanksgiving dinners at the various orphan asylums and charitable institutions throughout the city. Secretary Whitney manifested his generosity by distributing three hundred turkeys among the clerks and employees in the Navy Department.

It has always been the custom to pay the employees of the House of Representatives their November salaries upon the day before Thanksgiving. This year, however, the rule could not be complied with, as the law requires that the Speaker shall sign the certificates before the sargeant-at-arms is allowed to make the payments. During the recess of Congress it has been customary to forward the certificates to the Speaker at his home, in time, so that they may be returned to the Capitol before pay day. For the past few days the Speaker has been expected to arrive in the city; therefore the certificates were not forwarded to him. In order that none of the clerks should forego the enjoyment of a Thanksgiving turkey through a lack of funds, the sargeant-at-arms made small advances in some instances to meet the emergency.

Of all the Thanksgiving proclamations issued by the executives of the several States and Territories, and copies of which have been received at the State Department, that of Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Indian Nation, is considered the most unique and original. It reads as follows: *Executive Department, Cherokee Nation, I. T.*—To the Cherokee people: Let us again publicly confess and commemorate the goodness of the Great Spirit by devoting one day in this year to thanksgiving in unison. It is a good custom, and should impress upon our minds a truth that every one ought to realize more and more, as the days and hours succeed each other in our short lives. That truth is, that everything we have comes from God; and that everything is good and will be profitable to us, even as we regard and treat it, for the due observance of our duty to our common Father and our brothers. Therefore; I, D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, do now appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November 1886, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this nation, and recommend to all Cherokees to "keep" the said anniversary soberly, gladly, and lovingly, as befits a reasonable and Christian people so to do. Should there be poor or unfortunate in any neighborhood, forget and neglect them not. Our system of society and government will not allow of excessive and individual wealth, nor of its sure attendant—excessive poverty—for which let us give special thanks, and hold to that which is good. But what is called accident or misfortune will ever present opportunities to the generous and vigilant in well doing to acts of benevolence. May the next Thanksgiving Day find us, as a nation, and as individuals, more virtuous, prosperous and happy for having kept this one. In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Cherokee Nation, on this the 13th day of November, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] D. W. BUSHYHEAD.

There has been some gossip here over the report that Mr. Blaine refused the proffered hand of Senator Edmunds at the Arthur funeral in New York. Mr. Blaine's friends say that they are convinced that he will make no attempt to conciliate Mr. Edmunds, as he is fully aware that the latter can have no sympathy with him in his political aspirations.

A gentleman representing the Government of Costa Rica is now in the city, engaged in studying the plan and arrangement of the National Museum. It is the intention of that government to establish a museum which will be modeled after the museum here. The Hawaiian Government has also recently asked to have a competent person detailed from the force of the National Museum, to go to Honolulu and superintend the establishment of a Government Museum there.

A Cotton Laden Barque Burned at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26, 1886.—The British barque *Brumadon*, 865 tons, Captain Thompson, for Liverpool, lying in the outer roads awaiting the balance of her cargo, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. The flames soon gained an entrance to the hold through the open hatchway and the cargo of 1,700 bales of cotton was ignited. In a few minutes the vessel was wrapped in a sheet of flame. The crew had a narrow escape, and lost their clothing and baggage. Tugs from this city went out to the burning vessel, grappled her and towed her to Bolivar beach, where she now lies in fifteen feet of water. The vessel, which will prove a total loss, is partly insured. The cargo is fully insured in British and other foreign companies, and much of it can be saved in a damaged condition.

Trouble Brewing in the United Labor Party.

CHICAGO, November 27, 1886.—Trouble which has been brewing in the United Labor party over the course of T. J. Morgan and other socialists last Sunday, in denouncing the co-operative packing house scheme at the stockyards as unwise and impracticable, and its projectors as dishonest, resulted late yesterday in a warrant for Morgan's arrest, on criminal libel, being sworn out by H. J. Jacobs, one of the projectors of the scheme. The warrant was not served during the evening as Morgan was attending a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-one down town. The news created quite a stir in the inner circles of the Labor party. One of the charges made by Morgan is said to be that Jacobson was employed by Pinkerton some months ago and attended meetings of the Knights of Labor, reporting their proceedings at the detective agency at their close. The committee selected by Morgan to investigate his charges will meet early next week. Morgan said last night that he had submitted his charges to the committee and would let them do as they saw fit.

The committee of Twenty-one of the United Labor Party met last night and issued a call for an election of delegates to form a permanent organization of the United Labor Party. Explicit instructions are given in the call for the election of delegates. Members in good standing of the Knights of Labor Assembly, Trade of Labor Unions may organize for political action and each is required to take the following pledge:

"I, ——, hereby declare that I have ceased to be a member of the Republican or Democratic party, believing said party organizations to be irretrievably corrupt and their continued existance a menace to liberty, and declare my belief in the necessity for the political organization of the United Labor Party, and hereby freely offer to that party and its nominees my cordial aid and support; that I recognize and cheerfully submit to the constituted authorities of the United Labor Party, to whom have been intrusted in its safety and existance, and that failure on my part to abide by their discussions or instructions will work my expulsion from the organization, without further proceedings."

Instructions for the details of the organization are very full and each organization is required to send to the Financial Secretary of the committee of twenty-one full particulars as to the organization effected, the officers elected and a complete list of members. No person will be accepted as a delegate who holds office under city, county, State of National government. Only one delegate is allowed to each organization, and only one political body for each regular organization.

Foreign News.

BELGRADE, Nov. 29, 1886.—During the past week there have been fifty cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease in the infantry barracks here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—It is stated that Gen. Kaulbars presented to the Sultan a copy of the report on Bulgarian affairs prepared by him for the Czar, and that the Sultan requested him to convey to the Czar the warmest assurance of his regard and friendship.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 29.—At a meeting here yesterday of the fugitive members of the Bulgarian revolutionist party headed by M. Zenkoff, it was decided that a new rebellion should be attempted in Bulgaria. The meeting was held at the hotel Kiradiadiazi and was participated in by M. Schapotkin, the Russian consul at Rustchuck. Among the Rankoffites present were M. M. Bendereff-Grueff and other officers who have been dismissed from the Bulgarian service because of their connection with the recent uprising. M. Schapotkin promised that the Russian consul at Buchsrest would afford the plotters protection in the event of a failure of their undertaking.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Standard opposes the early summoning of parliament for the purpose of discussing the changes in the rules of procedure. It says the discussion would occupy almost the whole of the session and declares that there are many measures awaiting action which deserve precedure and against which no obstruction is likely to be practiced. "Under the circumstances," the standard says, "to call parliament a month earlier than usual and appropriate the private members' days at the beginning of the session would be an act of unprecedented rigor and of more than doubtful generalship."

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27, 1886.—The Roumanian Chambers opened to-day. In the speech from the Throne, King Charles expressed himself as hopeful of the continuance of peace. His Majesty also announced that Prince Ferdinand, of Hohenzollern, had been definitely selected as heir to the throne of Roumania, the King being childless.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Municipal Council of Paris has requested United States Minister McLane to intercede with the Governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned Anarchists of Chicago.

The Baptist Convention.

From the Charleston News and Courier, Nov. 25.

The State Convention of the Baptists in South Carolina meets to-day in Columbia. It is a deliberative, missionary and educational assembly, representing the largest denomination of Christians in the State. The white Baptists of this State number sixty-five thousand or more, with about seven hundred churches and about four hundred preachers. They raise yearly between $25,000 and $30,000 for missions and education. The seven hundred churches are divided into twenty-six district associations. These associations meet once a year, and after their meetings are over the representatives from the different associations, or churches, meet again in one Convention, to review the work of the year and to devise plans for the future. The Convention is in no sense a judicial or legislative body, but is purely advisory and deliberative.

The officers of the Convention are: Col. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville, editor of the *Baptist Courier*, president; the Rev. John Stout, of Society Hill, vice president; the Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, of Charleston, secretary; Capt. A. B. Woodruff, assistant secretary, and Prof. C. H. Judson, of Greenville, treasurer. The executive or State board is placed at Greenville, the Rev. T. M. Bailey, corresponding secretary and treasurer. A new board of trustees of Furman University will be elected, and grave questions touching the interests of that institution, and concerning the State mission work, will come before the Convention this year. Altogether, it will be a most important meeting.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1886.—It is stated at the Treasury Department that the new two-dollar bills (silver certificates) will be ready for general distribution in limited quanties about the end of the week.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that revenue from the tax on oleomargarine, which went into effect on the first inst., will amount to about $400,000 for the present month.

The Knights Puzzled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1886.—The gentlemen who are trying to organize a Knight of Labor cooperative packing company, appear to be having a hard time of it from outside influence and opposition. The leading men in the yards favor the scheme and have offered to pay for their share of the stock at once, but so far no money has been paid into the commission for incorporation. The feeling comes from antagonistic socialistic elements, who are not in the trade themselves and who think it will have a bad effect. At a meeting of the English speaking socialists yesterday, Morgan, one of the principal opponents of the co-operative scheme, read a paper on the subject. He held that the scheme should be opposed, as it would benefit, if successful, but few men—the stockholders. In due time they would acquire some wealth, and thus adopt monopolistic tendencies. The scheme was simply a co-operation of individuals in a corporation to gain money and when these men became wealthy or got any money, they would lose their interest in wage workers and thus be a bar to universal co-operations. Again the scheme was not feasible as the wealthy packers would crush them out by selling at lower figures than they could possibly afford, and with the selfish nature of man, the public, wage-workers included, would buy where it could get meat cheapest. The chairman called for a debate upon the question. Only one man spoke for it.

The Explosion in the Coal Mine at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 26, 1886.—The explosion at Conygraham shaft this morning was the most serious that has occurred in the anthracite coal fields this year. It is now definitely known that forty-two men are severely burned and others slightly injured—twelve of them will die of their injuries. The scene at the colliery while the injured men were being taken from the shaft was terrible. A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered at the mouth of the shaft, among them wives, mothers and daughters of the injured men. As they were taken out of the pit they were brought to the engine house and the women made desperate efforts to gain entrance. Their entreaties and frantic demonstrations of grief were heartrending, but they were sternly kept outside the building. The blackened, scorched and bleeding victims of the disaster were wrapped in blankets soaked in oil. The floor of the engine house was covered with writhing human forms, so disfigured by fire as to be unrecognizable. As fast as possible they were taken to a hospital or to their homes, and so rapidly was the work done, that by 9 o'clock every one had been taken out and carried away.

A Family of Eight Persons Butchered and Burned in Knox County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26, 1886.—A *Times* special says: A report has reached Williamsburg, Ky., that the Poe family, thought to have been destroyed by fire in Knox county a month ago, were in reality murdered by a neighbor and his concubine, whom the Poes had slighted socially. The mother and five children and two visiting young ladies were found burned in the ashes of the destroyed hut. The story of the murder is told as follows by an illegitimate son of the concubine, aged ten years, whom it is reported that the father had threatened and made mad. This boy says that the man cut from ear to ear the throats of the eight persons while they slept, and that his mother then dragged the bodies to the middle of the room and set them on fire. They also fired the house, took some bed-clothing and other articles and departed. On the boy's statement arrests and investigation followed, and the Poe articles were found in the cellar of the suspected parties' house. They refuse to be interviewed, and are now in Barbourville jail awaiting examination.

A Revolting Crime Committed by a Maniac.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1886.—A special from Leavenworth, Kansas, says: A dispatch from Havensville, Jackson county, 85 miles west of here, tells of a revolting crime committed near that place last Wednesday night. A young farmer named Rhodes Clements, while going home from prayer-meeting with another young farmer named Samuel Gordon, suddenly became insane and killed the latter with a club. Not returning from the meeting, search was made for Clements, and he was found some distance from the road, sitting beside the body of the man he had murdered eating his heart. He had cut off the head from Gordon's body, and had torn out the heart, lungs and liver and was devouring them. Clements was secured and is now in jail a raving maniac.

Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania Delivers an Address at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 27, 1886.—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman from the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, who is visiting Birmingham with a party of Northern people, accepted an invitation to address the people of Birmingham at the Opera House this afternoon, on the mineral resources of the South and the bearing thereon of the tariff, touching the wages paid a common laborer. Mr. Kelly said he would go back home and tell his people that the negro laborers of Alabama and Tennessee were as well paid as white laborers in Pennsylvania. This announcement was recieved with great applause. Mr. Kelly's attention had been called to Blaine's statement that negro iron workers in the South were paid as low as sixty cents.

The Boodle Alderman Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1886.—The second trial of Arthur J. McQuade, ex-alderman, for being offered a bribe in consideration of his vote on the Broadway Surface railroad, was fixed to begin to-day. When the mass of eager people went hurrying up the stairs of the court of general sessions they found before the doors of part 1 a bar with a sliding gate. Behind this no one was admitted except the county officers, jurors, reporters and the accused with counsel. McQuade talked pleasantly with his counsel, among whom was Richard Newcombe, despite the fact that he had withdrawn from the case. District Attoney Martine, with his assistants, Col. Fellows and Delaney Nicoll were on hand early. Recorder Smythe opened court at 11:15 a. m.

Three Negro Incendiaries lost in the Woods by Their Captors.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1886.—A special to the *Picayune*, from Natchez, Miss., says: A report reached here yesterday of the lynching of three incendiaries in Franklin county, for the burning of Harris Colcate's cotton house. It appears that there was a lot of cotton stored in the gin and that the negroes had stolen several bales of it, and then set fire to the building to conceal the theft. They were arrested and while being taken to jail were lost in the woods,

State News.

Durham *Recorder:* The reunion of the 6th North Carolina Regiment, which was announced to be held in Durham, has been postponed on account of the recent disastrous fire. Due notice will be given at the proper time, as to when it will be held.

—Col. Blackwell sold last year 2,500,000 brick for $7.50 per thousand delivered. He has now 1,100,000 which will be sold at the same price. He stated just after the fire, that he would not raise one cent on the price of brick.

Asheville *Advance:* An experienced mineralogist of Chicago, who has been sent by capitalists at that place to Birmingham, Ala., and Cranberry, N. C., for the purpose of testing the value of the iron ores at those places, says that he has made a full and thorough test of the ores at both places, and finds that the Cranberry mines are several degrees richer than those at Birmingham, and the supply almost inexhaustible. He gives it as his opinion that three railway trains could not remove it all in a century.

FAYETTEVILLE
WAREHOUSE COMPANY
—FOR THE SALE OF—
LEAF TOBACCO.
Sales on Thursday of Each Week.
A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.
dec 2 1y

We offer one of the best stocks of
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS
—IN THE MARKET OF THE VERY LATEST—
Styles, Shades, Qualities, &c.
Corsets, Kid Gloves, Hoisery,
Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hoods,
Sacques, Silks, Knitting, Embroidery,
JEWELRY,
Collars and Cuffs, Zephyrs, &c.
LADIES VISITING THE FAIR WILL FIND IT A CONVENIENT PLACE TO STOP.
MRS. DYE.

SEED OATS AND RYE,
—THE BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps,
Starch, Batting, Yarns, and
STAPLE NOTIONS,
CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,
—AT—
E. T. McKETHAN'S,
MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
sept 23 1y

ALABASTINE
IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF
Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:
It is Not a Kalsomine, but a
CEMENT.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.
Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.
For further information call at
Sedberry's Drug Store.
April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."
Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,
And also the opinion of all who use the
Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.
It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.
☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.
july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.
WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also
OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.
—ALSO—
CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.
At
July 2, 1885. McMILLAN BROS. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 2, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WE HAVE THIS TO SAY: THE X MARK ON YOUR PAPER MEANS THAT WE EXPECT A PAYMENT FROM YOU. KNOWING THAT MONEY WAS "TIGHT," WE HAVE INDULGED SOME WHOM WE KNEW WOULD PAY AT A CONVENIENT SEASON. THE FALL IS CERTAINLY THE CONVENIENT SEASON. "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," FRIENDS. WE ARE NOT PRINTING A NEWSPAPER FOR AMUSEMENT. PLEASE CALL AND PAY UP.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The following is an explanation of the weather service signals as daily displayed from the flag-pole on Rose & Leak's store:

White Flag.—Fair weather or clear.
Yellow Flag.—Local rain or snow.
Blue Flag.—General rain or snow.
Black Triangular Flag.—Temperature signal. This, when above another flag, means that the temperature is expected to rise; below, that it is expected to fall. When not displayed, the temperature is expected to be stationary—all compared with the day previous.
White Flag with black square in centre.—Cold wave signal. This signal indicates decidedly cold weather, and is only ordered when the temperature is expected to fall suddenly 20° or more and to reach 45° F. or lower.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. J. BRANNON—Wood.
WM. H. YARBOROUGH—Notice.
NEWS AND OBSERVER—Wanted.
R. T. SCANLIN—Chapter No. IV.
S. BEHRENDS—Health is Wealth.
G. A. THOMSON—At Headquarters.
FAYETTEVILLE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.
WM. A. GUTHRIE—Resale of Property.
GEO. BRANDT—At the Grand Central.
WALTER WATSON—Tools, Hardware, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—New goods in all lines.
MALCOM MCMILLAN—Administrator's Notice.

Agents for the Observer and Gazette.

The following gentlemen are our agents. They are authorized by us to receive subscriptions to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE:

Mr. J. H. Priest, at Manly, Moore county, N. C.
Mr. Riley Wilson, at Swann's Station, N. C.
Mr. Colin McArtan, at Lillington, N. C.

Fire in Raleigh.

On Tuesday last a very destructive fire at the Cotton Compress at Raleigh, burned over 3,000 bales of cotton which was only partly insured.

Notice of Meeting.

We have been requested by the Secretary to give notice of a meeting of the Union Home and Hospital this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Express over the Wilson Shortcut.

Mr. W. R. Davis, of Morehead City, N. C., has received the appointment of express messenger on the Shortcut railroad, and made his first trip through on Monday last.

Increased Telegraphic Facilites.

The Wilson & Fayetteville branch road of Atlantic Coast Line have established telegraphic communication between this point and Wilson. They have an instrument at the depot operated by Mr. Geo. D. Miller, their agent.

A Lecture by Hon. A. M. Waddell.

We understand that Hon. A. M. Waddell has consented to deliver one of his admirable lectures in this place, at an early day, for the benefit of the Union Home and Hospital. The reputation of this gifted speaker is so well established that we hardly deem it necessary to congratulate the public on the rich treat which is in store for them.

New Mail Route.

The mail route over the Wilson Shortcut has finally been established, and Mr. D. M. Galloway, of Smithfield, N. C., who has received the situation as railway clerk, carried the first mail through yesterday. Henceforth we are to have regular mails over the Shortcut road, and will enjoy New York's morning papers the following night. The mails going over this route will close at 6:30 a. m.

Installation Services.

On next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Rev. A. L. Phillips will be formally installed Pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place. The ceremony will be performed by a commission from Fayetteville Presbytery. Rev. W. J. Lacy will preside, ask the Constitutional questions and preach. Rev. D. D. McBryde will deliver a charge to the Pastor. Rev. D. Fairley, who was appointed to charge the people, cannot come. His place will be supplied by another. The services will be interesting and instructive to all, and all are cordially invited to be present.

Fayetteville Skill at Lucknow.

Messrs. Owen Houston and George W. Ellis, two Fayetteville young men, have established a blacksmithing business in that pushing little burg, Lucknow. Mr. Houston is a skilled man at the forge, having had the advantage of training in Mr. Walter Watson's edge-tool factory, where nothing but good work is turned out. Mr. Ellis has the great advantage of a good business training, given him by one of Fayetteville's solid, safe business men, Mr. B. F. Hollingsworth. We wish our young friends much success, and if industry and close application to business can accomplish anything, we believe they will attain it.

The Golden Tobacco Belt.

The following letter which we clip from the Raleigh *Chronicle*, should be very encouraging to tobacco planters in this part of the State. The writer, Mr. S. M. Thomas, is one of the most successful farmers in the Laurinburg section, and, therefore, his opinion is worth a good deal. Read what he has to say:

LAURINBURG, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1886.—The last two years have demonstrated fully that the golden yellow tobacco belt is in the long leaf pine proper—that is to say—south and east of the clay soils of our State—extending into the huckleberry swamps. The belt extends from say Goldsboro to Greenville, S. C., embracing thousands of acres equal, if not superior, to Granville county for the production of the golden weed. Our old lands seem to make just as good if not better tobacco than our virgin soils. Our country is open and ready to make millions of pounds of the golden leaf. Tobacco planters in the Piedmont and Mountain counties of our State will desert those sections, like rats in a sinking ship, and come down to the new Eldorado before they can get advantage of soil, climate and season. Capitalists will be on the alert to invest in real estate in our towns. We do not propose to abandon cotton entirely—as the two crops wedge in very nicely—giving employment to labor the year round. "The proof of the pudding is chewing the bag." Those who feel interested—come and see what we are doing and propose to do.

S. M. THOMAS.

A Waif a la Wilson Mirror.

The rosy tints in the horizon change into crimson, and the crimson into orange, and the orange into the glorious day-god himself, as he looms up in the eastern sky and throws his golden rays athwart the frost-clad hills and dales and kisses the gorgeous, autumn-tinted folinge in brake and glen. A scene of marvelous beauty presents itself:—the frost-work gleams and glitters until it seems as if the bosom of old mother-earth, the gnarled and leafless limbs of forest giants and e'en the roof of yonder ancient mill were decked with myriads of scintillating diamonds, beside whose coruscant brilliancy a monarch's diadem would pale. The sunbeams play upon the rippling waters, and the golden light from dancing waves forms a fit setting for the diamonds of the frosty king. Far off in the dim distance is a sombre back-ground of dark green pines, bringing out in bold relief a flock of wild geese that float in graceful stateliness upon the sheeny waters.

"Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds" give added pleasure to the senses:—the shrill and piping note of a yellow-hammer comes up from yonder woodland dell; the sound of tumbling water at the mill race, softened by distance, falls with mellow cadence on the ear; the plash of a boatman's oar is followed by the piercing cry of the startled wild geese, as they rise higher and still higher in the blue vault of heaven and wing their rapid flight northward.

Whew! how tired we are! Sam, close the damper to the stove and raise a window that Æolus may fan our fevered brow! Why, politics is nothing to this kind of work, while a review of the state of trade dwindles into insignificance. And yet Bro. Blount, of the *Mirror*, reels off for the edification of his readers whole columns of gorgeous word-painting, of which the above is but a feeble imitation. What a constitution he must have! Well, we suppose he's built that way, and it comes as natural to him as falling off a log.

The Painter's Brush.

M. de Munkacsy, the celebrated artist, has come over to this country, and is exhibiting his master-piece, "Christ before Pilate," in New York city. Unlike most great painters, Munkacsy has lived to reap the rewards of his genius, and money is said to be pouring into his coffers. He has been offered, we believe, $40,000 for this *chef d'oeuvre* Mr. Elliot Daingerfield, one of our own native artists, is most enthusiastic in his praises of the painting. By the way, we are proud to hear that Mr. Daingerfield is gaining an enviable reputation in New York art circles. While on a recent visit to Western North Carolina he reproduced some of the magnificent mountain scenery. Two of these paintings have been accepted by the American Art Exhibition over 800 works of other artists.

The fine art of painting is becoming more universal in this country, as evidenced by the recent very meritorious exhibit at our Cumberland Fair. The beautiful works of Mrs. H. McD. Robinson, Miss Maggie Moore, Miss Lottie Watson and others point toward a proficiency in this branch of high-art education not heretofore attained, at least in North Carolina. The display of paintings and drawings by Miss Watson, who is a pupil in the Greensboro Female College, was very fine, and speaks highly, not only for the native genius of the fair artist, but also for the thorough training, in all branches, of this excellent institution.

Back from Their Bridal Tours

One of the social events of the season was the marriage on the 18th ult. of Mr. John R. McNeill, a highly-esteemed and popular young man of this community, to Miss Ida, daughter of Mr. E. F. Moore, a prominent banker and leading business man of Fayetteville. The marriage took place at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the bride's father on Haymount. The Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Phillips, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The bridal presents were very numerous, elegant and costly. Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair took the train for a trip to the principal Northern cities, from which they returned on yesterday. We wish them many years of happiness.

Change of Schedule on Wilson Shortcut.

Commencing with to-day the time of arrival and departure of trains on the Wilson Shortcut is changed as follows:

Mail and passenger train leaves Fayetteville daily (except Sunday) at 8 A. M., instead of 7 A. M., as heretofore; returning, arrives here at 8:15 P. M., instead of 8:32 P. M. Freight train leaves at 8:15 A. M.; returning, arrives at 7:25 P. M. There will be no trains run on on Sunday hereafter. The schedule as printed on our outside does not, of course, hold good from this date. A corrected schedule will appear in our next issue.

The Tobacco Break To-day.

Buyers should remember that there will be a big sale at the tobacco warehouse this morning. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon a large amount of the weed, from the counties of Sampson, Robeson and Cumberland, was on the warehouse floor. Some of this tobacco is said to be very fine. The sale, notice of which will be given by the ringing of the town bell, will commence promptly at 11 o'clock.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

We are pleased to see Judge J. C. McRae at home again.

The Wilson Shortcut depot has received a new covering of shingles.

Mr. Walter Watson and his daughter Miss Minnie, are in New York city on a pleasure trip.

Miss M. E. Collier, of St. Louis, is the new telegraph operator at this point, *vice* Miss McCormick, resigned.

Mr. J. H. Walker made a flying visit to his family here last week. He will in the future make New York his home.

Mr. Warren J. Smith is at home on a visit. He has been engaged in the work of construction on the C. C. Railroad west of Shelby.

Col. R. R. Bridgers and Supt. Jno. F. Divine arrived here in their special car yesterday at 4:35 P. M., on a tour of inspection of the new road.

Destructive storms on the coast the latter part of last week have cut off the fish supply for a season, and lovers of the finny tribe must exercise patience until the fishermen can cast their nets again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. D. McNeill have been visiting the Northern cities. Mr. McNeill has combined business with pleasure, and made arrangements and purchases for great improvements in his valuable mill property.

The heavy gale of wind on Thanksgiving day demolished the handsome awnings in front of Thornton's and Prior's stores. The iron work was thrown violently against one of Prior's plate-glass windows, shattering it to peices.

Outrageous Treatment of Chinamen.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1886.—A special from Big Springs, Texas, says: A most daring robbery was committed at Moit's first siding on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad, ten miles west of here, at midnight last night. The only inhabitants of the place are a gang of fifty Chinese section hands and a white farmer. At about midnight the Chinamen were waited upon by fifty masked men, who demanded their money. Upon refusing to give up their hard-earned cash, they were one at a time hung up by their cues until they gave up their money.

The robbers, thinking they had not gotten all the cash in the camp, returned and tortured one of the Chinamen by holding him on a hot stove until his comrades gave up the balance of their money, some $500 in all. One Celestial, had his cue cut off and was otherwise horribly tortured. No arrests have been made.

Edenton *Enquirer:* Edenton is the only place in the world that we know of which utilizes a tree for a lighthouse. It is the bounden duty of our Congressmen to ask for and insist upon an appropriation to build a lighthouse here. ——Within the next six months the Albamarle & Raleigh Railroad will be completed from Plymouth to Nashville, only some thirty or forty miles from the capital, and perhaps the entire line will be completed. If so we can make the journey to Raleigh in six hours. This route is 125 miles shorter than any other.

A Fight Between Rival Towns in Dakota.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1886.—A special to the *Times* from Fargo, Dakota says: At a late election the town of La Moure secured a small majority in favor of removing the county seat from its location at the rival town of Grand Rapids to La Moure. A few nights later, in pursuance of the usual practice in such cases, the La Mourettes went to capture the county records by force. They found the court house in possession of the sheriff and a posse of twenty armed men but later these fled before the fierce assault, and the doors were beaten down and the records captured. This was done knowing that the United States Judge Francis, of that district, had granted an injunction restraining the removal, which had not been served. It is learned now that Judge Francis regards the La Mourettes as in contempt of court and gives them ten days to get the records back to Grand Rapids, and purge themselves of the contempt. He refuses to hear their attorneys. It is one of the bitterest of the county seat fights, for which Dakota is noted, and there is danger of further violence.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMRER 1, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.50
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	22@25	Moss,	(None.)
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	80	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 30½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.00.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., December 1, 1886.—Middling cotton dull at 8¼ cents. Spirits firm at 33 cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

AN ARMY OF WORMS, GNAWING, gnawing, night and day, eating the vital away, is frequently the cause of convulsions and fits. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is the remedy.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. R. Mills Snuff,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

—FOR—
RAISINS,
COCOANUTS and
CITRON,
Spices and Essences
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

MEATS,
FLOURS,
SUGARS and
COFFEES,
with Fancy Groceries both heavy and light,
Sold by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

We have OYSTERS every night, Tuesday night excepted, and, when storms do not prevent, FISH two nights of each week.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fancy Grocers,
dec 2 tf Hay Street.

WILL GIVE THE
Highest Prices for Country Produce, Shingles, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

To enumerate would tire; this we avoid. Remember, what you want we will supply.
Housekeepers
need not worry. We save them trouble. Send in your orders.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Fancy Grocers,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HBRDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Lafflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing
The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

—FOR FANCY—
Candies, Crackers and Cakes, Fruits, &c., &c.,
Stop at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Smoke, Smoke, Smoke!
To, To, To!
Your, Your, Your!
Heart's, Heart's, Heart's!
Content, Content, Content!
But buy your
CIGARS
of A. S. HUSKE & CO.
F. I. L. I., No. 11,
and quite a line of O. K. Cigars constantly on hand.

Geo. Brandt
Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt
has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.
For Fine Wool Diagonal
Dress Goods,
in all popular shades,

Geo. Brandt's.
GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR
Corsets.
Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned
PIVOT CORSET.
This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.
The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.
They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.
They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.
This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.
Call and see Geo. Brandt's
GAITERS FOR $3.
Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's
Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.
GEO. BRANDT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
dec 2 tf

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Warm, comfortable shoes are essential to health. The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe house of S. Behrends, Starr's corner, H. R. Persse, manager, keeps a large assortment of Boots and Shoes made to order for their trade. Their goods and prices will give satisfaction. Give them a call.
dec 2 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON
To the Front, 1886.
A Word to the Wise:
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.
Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE
—CAN BE FOUND AT—
G. A. Thomson's,
Headquarters
—MY STOCK OF—
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and
WILLOW WARE,
WITH CORDAGE AS COMPLETE.

My Stock Of
Xmas Goods
In transit and unbroken, far excels anything I have ever offered,
And a Jumbo Stock of
FIRE WORKS.
300 Boxes Fine Confections.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. Thomson.
dec 2 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood!
I have 500 Cords Seasoned Wood and Lightwood by the car load.
A. J. BRANNON,
dec 2 2t Hope Mills.

Administrator's Notice.
The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county as Administrator of the estate of Nathan Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 30th of November, 1887, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
MALCOM McMILLAN, Adm'r
N. W. Ray, Atty. of Nathan Johnson.
dec 2 6t

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in this District for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Laws, viz.:
Two barrels Corn Whiskey, said to belong to J. M. Foust.
One barrel Corn Whiskey, said to belong to Pool & Co.
One barrel Rye Whiskey, said to belong to W. A. Bailey.
One barrell Rye Whiskey, said to belong to Geo. A. Lathrop & Co.
One barrel Wheat Whiskey, said to belong to C. G. Bailey.
Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to appear and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.
Given under my hand and seal of office this 29th day of November, 1886.
WM H. YARBOROUGH,
dec 2 tf Collector 4th District N. C.

Resale of the Guthrie Residence.
The purchaser of my dwelling house on Green street having refused to comply with the terms of the sale made on Nov. 30th, 1886, and make good his bid for the same, said property will be resold at public auction on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, on same terms, viz.: One-half cash, balance on 3, 6, 9 and 12 months' credit, with interest from day of sale at 8 per cent. per annum. Possession given January 1st, 1887.
WM. A. GUTHRIE.
dec 2 ts

OLD RELIABLE,
R. T. SCANLIN,
Informs his innumerable patrons of the last
TWENTY YEARS.
that he has again come to the front in the
OYSTER
line for the Fall and Winter season, and having received the agency for the sale of Oysters from the largest Oyster packing house in the city of Norfolk, is now prepared to furnish from Norfolk the delightfully flavored Chesapeake Bay Oyster by the quart or gallon. Standing orders from hotels, restaurants and families for two gallons or more, furnished at Norfolk prices and express charges, at his grocery, No. 47 Person Street.

Attention is Called to Some of the Peculiarities of the Succulent Bilvalve—How Best to Eat Him.

CHAPTER IV.

The best way to eat oysters is the old-fashioned stew. Shuck your oysters, and on a pain of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them. Let them repose for a few moments in their own liquid, while you cut up a very small quantity of fat bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it. About an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters. Ham is not the best, neither is middling; good new shoulder is the article. Put the bacon in a frying pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire. When the bacon is done to a crisp pour in the oysters. Stew for two minutes and a half or three; no longer. Pepper to suit the taste while stewing. If the oysters are good, salt-water bivalves they need no salt. Then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters in this style, you will never eat them in any other if you can help it.

The great oyster depot of the world is Baltimore which consumes annually about TEN MILLIONS of bushels. Norfolk is the next great oyster emporium. In the State of Maryland alone there are FIVE THOUSAND vessels, manned by 16,000 men, who earn annually over $3,500,000 in the oyster business. The Chesapeake Bay is the great oyster storehouse of the world.

(To be continued later.)

WANTED.
Everybody in North Carolina who is not already a subscriber, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.
Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Foot Gear.
As Sole Agent for the sale of the popular and celebrated
ZIEGLER BROTHERS'
FINE SHOES,
we are constantly receiving new and fresh additions to our Stock.
All the Novelties
are received as soon as introduced on the market. We possess the finest facilities in the State for properly handling Fine Shoes, and our stock is always full and complete. Remember I am the only party here who can buy
Ziegler Bros'.
SHOES
and they are guaranteed to be the best Shoe made. In buying look for the brand, "ZIEGLER BROS." None genuine without it.
FRANK THORNTON.
nov 25 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell
Tennessee Lump Coal
AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.
—ANTHRACITE COAL—
of all grades at proportionately low prices.
Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from
SMITH'S DEPOT,
Cor. Donaldson & Mumford Sts.,
where can be found my office as
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:
N. H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.
nov 25 tf

A Golden Opportunity!
A golden opportunity for what?
Why, to buy Dry Goods
At NEW YORK COST!
K. LEWALD,
(At S. Brandt's old stand, south side of Hay street),
Has determined to devote his time and energies in the future exclusively to the
SHOE BUSINESS,
and for that reason he now offers his entire stock of
DRY GOODS
—AT—
New York Cost & Cash!
These goods are all new and fresh—no old, shop-worn goods, but all bought within
The Last 90 Days!
If the people want handsome, new, desirable and stylish
DRESS GOODS, CALICOES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING,
HOSIERY, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
OR ANYTHING IN DRY GOODS,
They should call on
K. LEWALD,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Seeing is believing: If you don't believe the above, come to S. Brandt's old stand and you will quickly be convinced. These goods must be sold, and
New York Cost Prices Will Prevail.
☞ Mr. CHAS. H. CALAIS is still at the old Brandt stand, and will be pleased to have his friends call on him. nov 25-4t

AN OPEN LETTER.
NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.
To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:
During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.
We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.
Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.
SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.
Pemberton & Prior
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Holiday Goods.
Everybody go to
BROWN'S
New Crockery Store
and see the beautiful
HOLIDAY GOODS
he is opening. They are just lovely. There are goods to suit the old folks and the young; the children, too, have been especially thought of and are wild with delight over BROWN'S pretty things. The line of articles shown is the handsomest ever brought to this market and includes the finest
French Goods
of every style and price, and all sorts of
TOYS
and other things that the youngsters love. Don't fail to see
BROWN
before buying. Detailed account later.
J. D. BROWN & CO.
NO. 8 HAY STREET.
nov 25 tf

Weavers Wanted.
One half dozen experienced four loom weavers can secure steady work and good wages by applying to the superintendent of Bluff Factory, Fayetteville, N. C.
H. W. LILLY, Treas.,
noe 18-4t B. C. & Bluff Mill.

For Rent.
The three-story brick building on the corner of Hay street near the C. F. & Y. V. Railway depot. This is a large, comfortable house with good rooms, and being centrally located, will answer admirably for a hotel or boarding house. For terms, etc., apply to MRS. JOS. OTTERBOURG,
oct 28-tf Greensboro, N. C.

OUR TAX COMMISSION.

THE REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE.

The Purpose of the Changes—The Railway Franchise Tax—A Lengthy Discussion of a Great Question Concerning all of Our People.

Raleigh Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The report of the Tax Commission, the members of which are Messrs. John W. Graham, George Howard and T. M. Patton, is published, and makes a pamphlet of one hundred and eleven pages. It is divided into three parts: First, the report; second, an act to raise revenue; third, an act to provide for the assessment of property and the collection of taxes.

THE DUTY OF THE BOARD.

After stating the facts in regard to the creation of the commission by the Legislature the report states that the duties of the same were to thoroughly investigate the subject of taxation and report a bill for the listing, assessing, equalization and collection of taxes, and also for the sale of real estate and personal property for taxes, and such other subjects in regard to taxation as they may deem proper for the best interests of the State. The commission studied the laws of the other States on these subjects.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CHANGES.

Many of the systems adopted in other States by which their revenue is mainly derived from corporations were found to be so far at variance with the requirements of the Constitution of this State that it was deemed useless to suggest them. The object has been to retain so much of the present laws as was not inconsistent with the contemplated equalization of the values of property as the commissioners of the several counties, assessors and sheriffs have become familiar with their operations, and in some cases the sections have received a judicial construction which no longer leaves their meaning in doubt.

THE RAILWAY FRANCHISE TAX.

The report says, therefore: "In the act to raise revenue not many changes are made from that passed by the last Legislature, except such as have been necessary to bring together provisions relating to the same subject, transfer to the machinery act some part of the sections which prescribed how taxes were to be collected and leave out verbiage which tended to confuse." The limit of property-tax by cities and incorporated towns has been fixed at 1 per centum, except by special legislative authority. The section in regard to a franchise tax on railways is retained, proportioned to the amount of gross receipts. One reason assigned for this is stated by the report to be "that questions involving the right to impose a franchise tax will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States from other States. Our own Constitution prohibits perpetuities, and the charters in some cases which grant the broad exemption of all property and all profit from taxation are perpetual, and for that reason may yet be declared unconstitutional."

THE TRUE PURPOSE OF A LEGISLATURE.

The report announces a very clear truth when it says:

The proposition that one Legislature can make a perpetual exemption of property from taxation has been so often questioned, and a reluctant adhesion given to old decisions, that the day may yet come when the true theory that a Legislature is but an agency to consider the present need of the State, without power to trade away the most important rights and franchises of the sovereign, will be adopted, and at least a strict construction be given to the grants that have been made, and the doctrine announced that a corporation is not exempt from a tax on its business proportioned to its income, although the property of such corporation is exempt. The right to do business with every species of property free from taxation is an additional reason why the privilege itself should contribute something to the State, when by the terms of the grant the right to tax this privilege is not clearly surrendered.

THE QUESTION OF POLL-TAX.

The Board has given special care to providing some efficient machinery for collecting poll-tax. There are doubts as to the power of the Legislature in this matter. The Constitution, which in one article says there shall be no imprisonment for debt, save for fraud, also requires a capitation-tax to be levied on all the males over twenty-one and under fifty years of age. There is no exception. The Board, after discussing the matter from a legal standpoint and citing several cases bearing upon it, says it can see no reason why a government which in time of war can compel a citizen, by draft, to go into the military service and help build breast works, cannot in time of peace require an able-bodied man to labor on the highway, to help educate his own children, and to provide a fund for the support of the poor and infirm who have become a charge upon the community.

TWELVE TAX DISTRICTS.

In regard to equalizing the value of land, live stock, and other property, the Commissioner proposes that the State be divided into twelve tax districts, and the chairmen of the boards of commissioners in the counties composing these districts form a Board, which shall endeavor to adjust the valuation of land, live stock and personal property in the respective districts; and that these boards shall select a member familiar with their views, as a member of the State Board of Equalization. This provision, it believes, lies at the foundation of any correct system of just and true valuation. The counties are grouped into districts that have some community of thought and some approximation in the value of land and other property.

THE TREATMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

The commission treats corporations as the owners of corporate property, just as it would individuals, and says that a share of stock is but a certificate that the holder is a part owner of the property of the corporation, so that to tax the corporate property and then the shares in the hands of the stockholders is double taxation. Decisions on this subject are freely quoted, and the Board says that to levy such taxes upon both at the same time would be duplication, in discharge of the restraints of the Constitution. Instead of pushing, so to speak, the numerous shareholders, who return their stock at varying values, and often make no return whatever, it is much easier to require the corporation to become paymaster for all, as its property can readily be assessed and the value of the stock ascertained.

VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The provisions for the valuation of railroad property are substantially those of the state of Illinois, except that to the Board of Assessors is not left the same large liberty when they undertake "to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association." The Commission sees no reason why the market of fair cash value of the debt should be added to the value of capital stock.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

This difficult subject is discussed at length in the report. The system which it recommends is one which places the State "at least upon the footing of other creditors having judgment made by law a lien upon real estate, and that the purchaser at sales of such property made by the State should be protected." The law now requires the several counties to pay the State tax, however large it may be, on property so sold for taxes, and it is very seldom that the counties are reimbursed. The provisions in the new act, as submitted, remove all difficulties, the commission thinks. They allow the county commissioners to dispose of the certificate of sale at reduced rates, and the foreclosure of tax liens by county commissioners. A provision which requires the sheriff to sell land for all taxes due any city or town at the same time that the land is sold for State and county taxes will, it is thought, be beneficial in making the property bring its value, as the purchaser can easily ascertain all liens on the property and get an unencumbered title. If the town or city should have to purchase the property to save the municipal taxes due ample provision is made for disposing of the certificate, or having a foreclosure sale to satify all liens.

THE RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

The report submits a law providing that parties may complain that their own property is assessed too high or that the property of another is assessed too low, or that any property has not been listed for taxation. This will prove a wholesome restraint upon efforts to secure a low valuation, as any other dissatisfied tax payer may have the valuation renewed upon notice to the owner of the property. In case any tax is paid under protest, the party paying it may bring an action to determine whether it is invalid or the valuation excessive or unequal, but no injunction will be allowed to restrain collection, unless the tax was levied for an unauthorized or illegal purpose. As the Constitution very properly says: "A public sentiment that the law under which the tax is collected tends to uniformity and a proper valuation of all property will go far to discourage evasions and bring willful offenders to justice."

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Gen. Alexander is said to have cleared $1,000,000 in the recent rise in the West Point Terminal stock.

Locomotives now run in Jerusalem, and the shrill steam whistle is heard in the streets once trod by King David.

Astronomers are watching with peculiar interest a new star discovered on December 19, 1885, in the club of Orion. It grew fainter for awhile, in fact it became so faint that it could only be seen through a telescope. It was thought that it would become absolutely invisible, as did the new star in Andromeda, or would have remained of uniform brightness when it reached the lowest point, as the new star in Corona did. But it has done neither. It was announced some weeks ago that it was somewhat brighter than in April. It is now nearly as bright as when it was first discovered. What will become of it is hard to predict in the absence of all precedent. It may continue to increase until it becomes visible in the daytime, like the star in Cassiopeia, sometimes called the star of Bethlehem. It may become a variable star of periodic changes of brightness, or, although that would be a novelty, it may suddenly disappear like the going out of a candle.

Ex-Senator McDonald says there is no question about the Democrats having a majority of two in the Indiana Legislature on joint ballot. There are contested seats in both branches, however, and until these are settled the exact strength of the two parties cannot be definitely ascertained. The Republicans have a majority in the lower House, while the Democrats are in the majority in the Senate. Should the Republicans unseat Democrats who are returned, the complexion of the Legislature may be changed on joint ballot. Mr. McDonald intimates that, should the Republicans exhibit a disposition to do this, a sufficient number of Democrats will resign and thus leave the Legislature without the constitutional number necessary to elect a United States Senator. The State Constitution requires that a United States Senator shall be chosen by two-thirds of the members of each branch of the Legislature. Mr. McDonald further says that thus far there is no regular opposition among Republicans to the return of Senator Harrison, but should they succeed in obtaining control of the Legislature he thinks Ex-Governor Porter would be a competitor.

The Chicago Socialists have taken open ground against the formation of a "Co-operative Packing and Provision Company." The alleged ground of their opposition is that the scheme is impracticable, and this may turn out to be true, though there have been several co-operative societies for the production in this country that have had remarkable success. But the real ground of the Socialists' hatred of this plan is that it is undertaking to give working men the direct profits of their own labor, by the use of their savings as capital. To succeed it would require self-denial, industry, prudence and honesty; and these qualities in sufficient force would be sure of an ample reward. The Socialists' idea is that all men, whatever their merit or their capacity or their energy, should share alike; in other words, that the workers should support the drones. Well, in the long run the workers won't do it. If work does not pay better than idleness there will be no work, and if there is no work there will be nothing to eat, drink or wear, and no houses to live in. This last demonstration of the evil nonsense of the Socialists will help to open the eyes of the real workingmen.

From the time Congress meets until it adjourns on March 4 there will be seventy-six working days. Deducting fourteen days for the holidays there will be sixty-two working days in which to pass the fourteen regular appropriation to bills, any three of which consumed that number of days last session in their consideration. But the election is over and with it the demand for stump speeches. That is why the same appropriation bills for the next fiscal year can be so rapidly disposed of during the short session of Congress. The regular committee, as Mr. Randall's is called, has charge of the legislative, executive and judicial, sundry civil, fortifications, District of Columbia, pensions and general deficiency bills. The river and harbor appropriation bill is prepared by the committee of that name and so is the agricultural bill. The consular and diplomatic is prepared by the foreign affairs committee, the army and Military Academy bills by the committee on military affairs, the naval establishment and appropriations for its support by the naval committee, the support of postoffices and postroads by the postoffice committee, and the support of Indians by the committee on Indian affairs. The most important bills are still in Mr. Randall's committee.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS

ORGANS, PIANOS
—AND—
Musical Merchandise
AT
The Fayetteville
Book AND Music Store.

—o-o—

ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MAKES, AND IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, AND DEFY COMPETITION.

—*ALSO A NEW SUPPLY OF*—

Wrapping Paper and Twine,
Paper Bags and Wooden Butter Dishes
in 1 and 2 lbs.

☞ *ANY BILL DUPLICATED AND NEARLY ALL DISCOUNTED.* ☜

McNEILL & CO.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 lbrs

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra,
Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra,
Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 19 6m

Imported Baskets,
Work Stands,
Work Baskets,

SILK LINED AND UNLINED,

RECEIVED THIS WEEK,

Warren Prior & Son.

Berlin Bronze Goods.

Placques,
Figures,
Mantle Ornaments,
Lamps, &c.

JUST OPENED.

Warren Prior & Son.

Our sales of the
AURORA
WATCH

Are larger than the combined sales of all other makes. The Aurora Watch is emphatically the best Watch made.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Silverware,
CLOCKS,
MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS
—and—
CELLULOID SETS,
—IN—
Plush and Fine Leather Cases,

Is doubtless the finest display of these goods to be seen in North Carolina.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SECOND HAND BAGGING
FOR SALE
At Reduced Prices.
A LARGE LOT
Second-Hand Bagging
AT 2 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.
WILL ANSWER FOR BALING COTTON AS WELL AS NEW.
Any pieces that cannot be used will be taken back.

H. W. LILLY, Treasurer
Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills.
oct 21 tf

Millinery! Millinery!!
I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
and am now receiving my
Fall and Winter Stock
OF
MILLINERY, NOTIONS, &C.
MY STOCK WAS
Carefully Selected,
and consists of the latest styles in
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
Dressmaking,
Cutting and Fitting
WILL BE DONE ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
MISS M. E. SMITH,
NO. 19. HAY ST.
oct 14 tf

Scribner's Magazine
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
With Illustrations.
FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of Unpublished Letters of Thackeray of very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,
743 AND 745, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
nov 18-tf

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NOTICE.
—FULL MARKET PRICE—
Will be paid
FOR ALL COTTON LEFT AT BLUFF MILL.
H. W. LILLY, Treas.,
sept 30-2m B. C. & B. Mills.

For Sale.

A No. 1 Family Horse, 8 years old. Will work anywhere. Gentle and kind.
nov 18-tf M. E. DYE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and caretul drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 1st, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 15 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 32 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 40 A. M.	8 00 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 30 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 36 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	7 00 "	
Arrive Selma	9 58 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 23 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 52 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 59 "	1 26 "
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 15 P. M.	2 45 A. M.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6 00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

$3,000 for 25 cts.
Insurance for One Day
WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Sale of Land.

Under a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Margaret and Effie Stewart, deceased, I will sell at public auction on Monday, December 13, 1886, on the premises, a tract of land containing about 158 acres, adjoining the lands of McRaney, Rackley and Scull, in 71st township, it being the home place of the said deceased parties. I will also sell at the same time and place a lot of corn, peas and other produce. Terms of sale, cash.

N. R. McNEILL,
H. L. COOK, Atty. Executor.
nov 11-4s.

To turn under the soil at this season of the year with the
Two-Horse Clipper
will be worth no little at the next harvest season or when the land is light. Try the
Boy Clipper,
and you will be rewarded with abundant crops.

Plant tobacco next season and cultivate with the
Stonewall Tobacco Plow,
—FOR SALE BY—
H. H. H., or A. S. SUSKE & CO.,
Agents for the Clipper Plow,
and dealers in all kinds of Farming Implements.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
HAY STREET,
A. S. Huske & Co.

OATS! OATS!!
700 Bushels Winter Oats just received by
E. F. MOORE.
Flour! Flour!!
250 Bbls and Sacks Flour for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Bagging and Ties!
200 Rolls Heavy Bornio Bagging
500 Bdls Ties for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Bacon, Molasses and Cheese.
10,000 lbs. BACON,
50 Bbls MOLASSES,
50 Bxs CHEESE,
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Tobacco, Candy and Snuff.
75 Bxs TOBACCO,
50 Bxs CANDY,
5 Gross SNUFF,
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
oct 21 2m

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS
For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON,—several by each author.

A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Suan and Suanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gaswells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New York.

A. MOORE.
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DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123 tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

PATENTS.
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH,
Solicitor of American & Foreign Patents,
925 F. St., Near U. S. Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

All business before the United States Patent Office attended to for moderate fees. Patents procured in the United States and all Foreign Countries. *Trade Marks and Labels* registered. Rejected applications revived and prosecuted. Information and advice as to obtaining Patents cheerfully furnished without charge.

Send Sketch or Model for free opinion as to patentability.

Copies of patents furnished for 25 cents each.
☞ Correspondence invited.
oct 14 tf

Important Sale.

On Wednesday, the 1st of December, next, at 11 A. M. on the premises five miles from Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, the land and personal property of C. H. and H. G. Hill will be offered for sale. The land is in three tracts of from 100 to 125 acres each. Each tract has excellent water, swamp and river land and a good tenant house. On two tracts are woulful stables and outbuildings. Fences good, land well adapted to corn, cotton, tobacco, fruits, and other crops. Fine orchard and grape vines. Location healthy and road excellent. Personal property includes mule, mare, colt, hogs, sheep, cattle, wagon, cart, tools, harness, corn, potatoes, peas, fodder, hay, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

C. H. & H. G. HILL.
oct 28 ts

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 15
To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

MAIN LINE.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:30 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	9:47 a. m.
Fayetteville,	11:37 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:26 p. m.
Liberty,		4:23 p. m.
Greensboro,	5:45 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:24 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:25 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY JUNCTION AND NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Factory Junction,	8:30 a. m
Arrive at Greensboro,	9:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 "
Arrive at Pond,	11:37 "

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Pond,	12:30 p. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	2:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:30 "
Arrive at Factory Junction,	3:30 "

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at Shoe Heel at 3.35 P. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 4.10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.45 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Shoe Heel at 9.22 A. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 10.15 A. M., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12.20 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7.30 A. M. arrives at Sanford at 11.15 A. M., leaves Sanford at 11.50 A. M., and arrives at Greensboro at 6.15 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Greensboro at 7.00 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 1:05 P. M., leaves Sanford at 2:10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 6.00 P. M.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.
sept 23 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS

DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, OILS, GLASS, &C.

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRESH DRUGS AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE AT

T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s

All Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

—TRY OUR—
PERFUMES
THEY ARE FINE.

—o—

Don't fail to see us before you buy. We offer Special Inducements in Prices.

PAINTS.

Sale of Valuable Real AND Personal Property.

On Monday, December 20, 1886, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the residence of J. K. Taylor, deceased, in Cumberland County, all of the real estate and personal property of said deceased.

Terms of sale of real estate: One-third cash and balance in one and two years' time, with 8 per cent interest from day of sale. Title reserved till full payment is made. Personal property will be sold for cash.

J. W. TAYLOR,
nov 18-ts and JAS. A. TAYLOR.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
SANFORD, N. C.
For Both Sexes.
CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.
PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }
☞ Send for circular. July 1st

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.
Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—
CASSARD'S
Red Star Brand
PURE LARD,
AND RECOMMEND IT
As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,	S. A. PHILLIPS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,	GEO. A. THOMSON.
D. H. RAY & CO.,	A. GARRASON.
CHARLES HAIGH,	A. E. RANKIN & CO.
D. McDONALD,	W. J. McDONALD.
LOCKAMY & ROUSE,	J. L. ALLEN.
J. C. THOMSON,	W. J. BOONE & CO.
J. R. VANN,	E. F. MOORE.

AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—
Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips
WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.
Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.
G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17 1y

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.
None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.
Made in Button, Congress & Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
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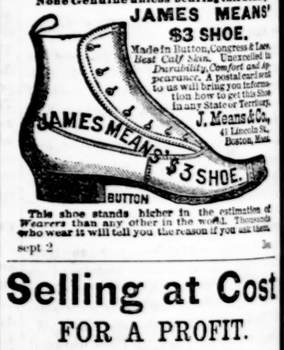

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. All who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.
sept 2 3m

Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.
Merchant Mills.
As Corn Is Advancing Every Day.
A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.
All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,
AT THE MILL,
will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CASH LOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now. 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
july 22 tf

Notice to Shippers.

The Steamer J. C. Stewart is now in the employment of the Cape Fear & Peoples' Steamboat Co. and will run the regular days of the "Steamer A. P. Hurt," while the latter is being overhauled and painted. Leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.
sept 9-tf W. S. COOK, Ag't.

Oats, Corn, Hay and Wheat.
50,000 Bus. WHITE OATS.
10,000 Bus. MIXED WHITE CORN.
200 Tons TIMOTHY HAY.
For sale by P. B. SUBLETT & SON,
sept 23-3m Staunton, Va.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LOSS OF FLESH, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES in FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of MILK and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which HORSES and CATTLE are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
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